IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The last paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 has been amended as follows:

As a means for preventing or controlling the heating of the rotary tool leading to high temperature in such manner during workpiece-machining, it is widely known to implement cooling and lubricating together by successively supply cutting oil to an area to be machined during the machining of metal, stone, or the like. For example, a machining device is known wherein a machining passage [[29]] extending in the central axial direction thereof is perforated in a rotating shaft [[11]] with a metal saw [[19]] attached; a machining fluid is introduced to the machining passage [[29]] from an external machining fluid supply source [[27]] through an annular machining-fluid passage [[25]] and a plurality of communication passages [[31]]; and the machining fluid is gushed from a machining fluid jet [[33]] perforated on the machining passage [[29]] and opened on a base of each metal saw [[19]], so that cooling and lubricating of the metal saw [[19]] are implemented (see Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2001-334408, ~~page 1, Figs. 1 and 2 ...~~ hereinafter, referred to as "Patent Reference 1.")

Page 2, first full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

The aforementioned technique of supplying machining oil to an area to be machined on a workpiece causes no problem in a case where the workpiece is metal or stone. However, in a case where the workpiece is made of relatively soft material such as wood, there exist problems in that coolant oil spreads thereto, which is troublesome[[,]]; since the use of coolant oil ~~due to the supply of coolant oil, and it~~ cannot be ~~helped to avoid employing it since it~~ avoided, the coolant oil also becomes the cause of pollution. Thus, by forcibly transferring machining oil with pressure air to form a fine mist, and the mist is supplied to the metal base section of a circular saw during machining of wood, thereby allowing cooling and lubricating of the metal base section with less amount of mist to be used, so that the aforementioned disadvantage over the workpiece of wood can also be effectively controlled.

Page 5, second full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

In Fig. 1, symbol 10 denotes a rotating shaft extending horizontally, rotatably supported by a circular sawing machine not shown diagrammatically, wherein a bolt section 12 with its

diameter being reduced is integrally provided with an open end (on the right side in the drawing) of the rotating shaft 10, and a nut 14 is designed to be screwed into the bolt section 12. A sleeve 16 having a ~~required~~ predetermined length circumferentially engages with the rotating shaft 10 in such a manner that the inside diameter of the sleeve 16 is approximately coincident with the outside diameter of the rotating shaft 10 in a close contact state to extend in the axial direction.

The last paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 has been amended as follows:

The sleeve 16 is configured as a hollow metal body in a cylindrical shape having a ~~required~~ predetermined thickness, and one end (on the left side in Fig. 1) of the sleeve 16 is integrally formed with a flange 16a with a required diameter. When the sleeve 16 circumferentially engages with the rotating shaft 10, the flange 16a abuts an enlarged step 10a of the rotating shaft 10 to be positioned to the left side. Further, the right open end of the sleeve 16 is positioned to the right side by the tightening of the nut 14 screwed into the bolt section 12. Thus, the rotating shaft 10 and the sleeve 16 can be integrally rotated by the drive of a rotary driving source not shown.

Page 9, first full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

Further, for a position where the rotary seal section 22 is provided on the sleeve 16, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, a relative position is preselected where the multiplicity of mist passing ports 50 perforated circumferentially on the inner rotary tubular body 24 correspondingly face an outer circular groove 32 provided around the outer circumference of the sleeve 16. It will be understood that by adopting such position, a mist passing the mist passing port 50 is supplied, as shown by the arrows in Fig. 6, in the order of the outer circular groove 32 → passage port 36 → inner circular groove 34 → long groove [[28]] 38 → mist supply port.

The last paragraph bridging pages 10 and 11 has been amended as follows:

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross section showing another embodiment of the invention, wherein a long perforation [[52]] 38 for mist supply extending in the axial direction is perforated on a sleeve 16, at its thick section, circumferentially engaging a rotating shaft 10 and

rotating integrally therewith, and the left end of the long perforation [[52]] 38 is closed by a plug 54. In addition, the right end of the long perforation [[52]] 38 communicates with a mist supply passage 56 for communicating with a rotary seal section 22 provided on the right side of the rotating shaft 10. Further, on the long perforation [[52]] 38, required numbers of mist supply ports 40 similar to those shown in Fig. 7 are perforated axially.